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COMMUNITY FACILITIES

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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WAYNESVILLE

NORTH CAROLINA

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

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Prepared for:

TOWN OF WAYNESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

Mayor -- Henry G. Clayton, Jr.
Town Manager -- G. C. Ferguson

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WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Robert D. Barbour, Planning Director
Gary M. Cooper, Asst. Planning Director

Project Staff:

*Wayne Gladden, Community Planner
**Charles Sioussat, Community Planner
Mitchell Cooper, Draftsman
John Lamb, Draftsman
Cecile Johnson, Secretary

*Responsible for Report
**Responsible for Planning Program

June, 1964

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

More than ever before community facilities are becoming a way of life. Within our urban areas the health and safety of all citizens, as well as their economic well-being, are so entwined with these public services that few people could now do without them. Because they are so vital and so expensive to provide, haphazard development is no longer feasible. Such methods often result in inadequate and misplaced facilities which drain the municipal funds without providing sufficient service.

It is far better to plan well ahead for future improvements. By so doing:

.... Time is made available to think logically about each facility and how it relates to the comprehensive development of the town.

.... There is an opportunity to determine when and where and to what extent each community facility must be to best serve the people.

.... Once they are recognized, needed improvements may be ranked according to urgency and overall value. They may then be scheduled over several budgetary years, thus insuring that each is accomplished without creating a financial crisis.

.... Economies can be realized by acquiring known sites before prices rise, by avoiding emergency situations that lead to stop-gap measures and by providing quality services that will meet future needs without duplication or premature replacement.

The purpose of this study is to inventory the present community facilities of Waynesville, to analyze them for present and future inadequacies, based upon service standards and projected growth potentials, and then to propose recommendations which are designed to make Waynesville a better place to live, work and play. However, it must be remembered that this report

ADMINISTRATION

is not a rigid guide. The one sure thing in life is change, and a long range projection of population may very well prove inaccurate. Waynesville should be alert to this possibility and be prepared to adjust the recommendations of this report to actual developmental needs.

Governmental units are created to serve the people. They are literally a corporation in which the people are shareholders. In this system of unification the public pools its resources so that it may receive many services more efficiently and effectively than if they were provided on an individual basis. The operation of such a corporation with its many services becomes a complicated matter. Day to day decisions must be based upon an intimate knowledge of the entire operation. Thus, as with a business corporation, the governmental shareholders must have full-time representatives to execute policies in their behalf. This, in effect, is the purpose of the Administrative Department.

PRESENT FACILITIES

Waynesville's administrative facilities are located in rather cramped quarters beside the Fire and Police Department on the corner of Main and East Streets. While the building is one of the best maintained structures in Waynesville, its size limits the work and storage space of the four people who carry on the administrative functions of the town. Further, this building is the meeting place of the Board of Aldermen, the Planning Board and any other public gathering of this nature, all of which should have enough space to accommodate the officials plus those of the public who might wish to attend. For this purpose, as well as for its normal day-to-day functions the structure is entirely inadequate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Physical Plant

If the Administrative Department of Waynesville is to carry on its many and varied functions properly it must have larger quarters than are now provided. The purchase or construction of such a building at a central location would normally be so expensive as to be prohibitive. However, a unique opportunity is about to make itself available to the town if it acts in the near future. The construction of a new Federal building in Waynesville, including a new post office, means that the present post office building will be vacated. In all probability this building will be declared surplus by the Federal Government. At such time state and local governments are given first priority to purchase the building if they so choose. While there is no special discount in the purchasing price for any purpose other than health or education, it seems reasonable to expect that the cost of this building will be less than for a privately owned building of comparable size and convenience of location.

With proper remodeling this building could be made into an adequate town hall with sufficient room for work and storage, and for a town meeting hall of some size. It is further felt that if the town should acquire this structure, the Police Department should be relocated to a section of it. This is not so much because the police need new space, but because the Fire Department should have additional room.

If the police are relocated, their present quarters can be remodeled to allow the Fire Department to expand and have ample room for the storage of vehicles and equipment. This is especially pertinent if the Haywood County Rescue Squad truck is to remain in the same quarters with them. At this

time the rescue truck takes room in the present fire station which should be utilized by the 750 gallons-per-minute engine. This engine is now placed in the maintenance garage in the rear where egress is made more difficult and time consuming. It should be in the main building where it would have direct access to the street.

Waynesville has no jail of its own and town prisoners must be kept in the county jail. While the county facilities are adequate for town use, the Police Department is physically separated from its prisoners. This situation could be remedied by converting the basement of the post office building into a jail. This would concentrate law enforcement facilities together in one building.

If the post office building is purchased by Waynesville, the present town hall could be rented or sold as business space. In this way, Waynesville could recoup some of the expense involved in obtaining the post office building and converting it for town use.

Personnel

Under present arrangements the City Manager functions not only in the capacity of chief executive, but he also performs the duties of a department head. This means that much of his time is spent on day-to-day decisions of a specific nature which are only indirectly related to the overall policies he must administer. Both jobs are full time in nature and should not be combined if at all possible. Therefore, it is recommended that an additional person be employed to direct the line operations. This would allow the City Manager to delegate authority for the solution of day-to-day problems while freeing himself to better perform the duties of his own office.

A Department of Public Works should be created which would include the operation and maintenance of the sanitary land fill, the water system, the sanitary sewerage system and the public streets. The Director of Public Works could then carry out the specific details related to the above operations, within the realm of policy which he would receive from the City Manager.

WATER

With regard to its water supply, Waynesville has been very progressive and forward-thinking. Just as many other towns in Western North Carolina, Waynesville has been blessed with a relatively pure source of water. Because of this, it is only necessary to provide a primary treatment plant. However, the purity of water is only as good as the source from which it comes. If the watershed is left unprotected, misuse can result in a serious contamination of the water which it supplies. Realizing this problem as a potential threat, the Town of Waynesville took steps to ensure the safety of its citizens.

WATERSHED PROTECTION

The town has purchased 8,244 acres of land which serves as the entire watershed for Allen's Creek, with the exception of 300 acres. Since that time, a policy of protection has been enforced. During most of the years after the purchase it was believed that the harvesting of timber from the watershed would be unsafe because of the effect it would have on the quality of water. However, in 1945 a study was undertaken with the cooperation of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development and the Tennessee Valley Authority, Division of Forestry Relations to determine if a safe program of timber cutting could be undertaken. A plan of controlled cutting and reforestation was established which realized a sizable profit for the town without doing harm to the quality of the water.

PRESENT FACILITIES

The town has a 4,000,000 gallon capacity treatment plant to purify its water. This plant was originally built as a 2,000,000 gallon facility, and was financed by the sale of bonds. In 1958 a 2,000,000 gallon addition was constructed with profits from the sale of timber on the watershed.

In addition to the treatment plant, there are three water storage reservoirs in use, one in South Waynesville just off Country Club Road with a 250,000 gallon capacity, one in North Waynesville on Reservoir Road with a holding capacity of 1,000,000 gallons, and a third and new reservoir tank, on Camp Branch Road which holds 100,000 gallons. The total capacity of the three storage tanks is 1,350,000 gallons.

The town is presently treating about 2,300,000 gallons of water a day, with an average during the last tourist season of 2,500,000 gallons. The peak consumption to date, as noted in the annual fire department report to the North Carolina State Department of Insurance, was 2,900,000 gallons-per-day. This water serves Waynesville and environs, Hazelwood and Lake Junaluska. The population within these three areas is approximately 12,000 people (See Appendix for further details on the present population which is served by the water system).

MAJOR USES OF WATER

In determining the adequacy of the water supply to meet present and future needs, two things must be considered: (1) normal consumption needs and (2) fire-fighting needs. Normal consumption includes all water which is required by the public to carry on its day-to-day activities, i.e. drinking, washing, watering of the lawn, industrial uses, etc. Fire-fighting

needs, as the phrase indicates, includes water which may be needed at any time to extinguish fires. When these two are combined, they constitute the requirements for water that the town must meet if it is to insure the health and safety of its citizens.

FIRE FLOW STANDARDS

The National Board of Fire Underwriters sets standards for fire protection and bases their fire insurance ratings upon the adequacy with which these standards are met. For areas with populations over 2,500 they require a specified flow of water for a period of ten hours, in addition to normal consumption needs. The ten hour fire flow is based upon the size of the population to be protected and is recorded in gallons-per-minute.

TABLE I

Fire Flow Required by National Board of Fire Underwriters

Population	Required Fire Flow (gallons-per-minute)	Population	Required Fire Flow
1,000	1,000	28,000	5,000
2,000	1,500	40,000	6,000
4,000	2,000	60,000	7,000
6,000	2,500	80,000	8,000
10,000	3,000	100,000	9,000
13,000	3,500	125,000	10,000
17,000	4,000	150,000	11,000
22,000	4,500	200,000	12,000

PRESENT ADEQUACY

Normal Consumption

In considering normal water requirements it is necessary to use the known peak consumption rather than the average. This is so because the treatment plant and storage tanks must be able to supply the maximum known demand for water. In the case of the Waynesville water supply this is presently 2,900,000 gallons-per-day. Since the water supply is utilized by approximately 12,000 people, the per-capita consumption is 242 gallons per day. This is well above the national average for per-capita water consumption. The difference can be partially explained by the influx of tourist to the area during the summer and perhaps to the water requirements of the industries in Waynesville and Hazelwood.

Fire Flow

If Waynesville wished to be unusually cautious where its water supply is concerned, a fire flow for the populations of all three communities might be considered. It is possible that major fires could occur in all three communities at the same time, but the probability is so remote as to make it uneconomical to prepare for such an event. It is more reasonable to insure enough water to always supply the normal consumption needs of all users plus the fire flow requirement for the community with the largest population to be protected--in this case, Waynesville and environs. Following this plan the town would be providing a fire flow for approximately 8,400 people. As seen in the table on page 9 this would require a fire flow of 2,500 gallons-per-minute, or a total of 1,500,000 gallons in ten hours.

Combined Requirements

During any ten hour period the town's water supply should be able to provide water for fire protection and at the same time continue to serve the normal needs of the public. Under present circumstances, the average normal consumption for any ten hour period is 1,208,330 gallons of water. This combined with the fire flow requirement means that Waynesville must be able to supply 2,708,330 gallons of water in ten hours. This represents the greatest demand that will be placed upon the system, in all probability. Based upon these requirements the facilities to provide water are adequate for the present, since the combined storage capacity and the ten hour treating capacity will provide 3,016,666 gallons of water.

JUNALUSKA SANITARY DISTRICT

A factor which may affect the adequacy of the Waynesville water supply is the anticipated new water works system for the Junaluska Sanitary District. This system, if constructed, anticipates an initial connection of 350 customers of all types, and a forty year projection of 750 customers. The Town of Waynesville has offered to sell water to this district at a predetermined rate. The consulting engineers for the project, Campbell Wallace Consulting Engineers of Knoxville, Tennessee, concluded that this would be the most feasible means to obtain water for the system.* In their report on the water system the consulting engineers estimate that the district will initially require 200 gallons per connection per day and an ultimate supply of 150 to 200 gallons per minute** or about 288,000 gallons-per-day. This is at the end of a forty year period and would

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* New Water Works System Junaluska Sanitary District of Haywood County, North Carolina. Campbell Wallace Consulting Engineer, Knoxville, Tennessee. February, 1963, p. 6.

** ibid. p. 4

be less in 1985. By 1985 the amount may be as much as 100,000 to 200,000 gallons-per-day. If Junaluska Sanitary District becomes a reality, and it appears that it will, Waynesville will have to take these figures into consideration when computing the future adequacy of the town's water facilities.

FUTURE ADEQUACY

Normal Consumption

Based upon information found in the report, The Economy of Haywood County,* the Waynesville water supply will have to serve approximately 14,950 people in 1985 (See Appendix for further information relating to the 1985 population). If it is assumed that the present per-capita water consumption remains unchanged in 1985, there will be a need for 3,617,900 gallons of water per day to serve the normal needs of the people. By incorporating 200,000 gallons-per-day for the Junaluska Sanitary District, the normal consumption would be 3,817,900 gallons-per-day. Average consumption during a ten hour fire emergency would amount to 1,590,750 gallons.

Fire Flow

Here again, for purposes of the required fire flow, only the population of Waynesville and environs should be considered. In 1985, this will amount to approximately 10,550 people (See Appendix). For this population a 3,000 gallons-per-minute fire flow is required by the National Board of Fire underwriters. This means that Waynesville would have to supply 1,800,000 gallons of water over a ten hour period for fire control.

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* The Economy of Haywood County, Western North Carolina Regional Planning Commission. July, 1963, Appendix H.

Combined Requirements

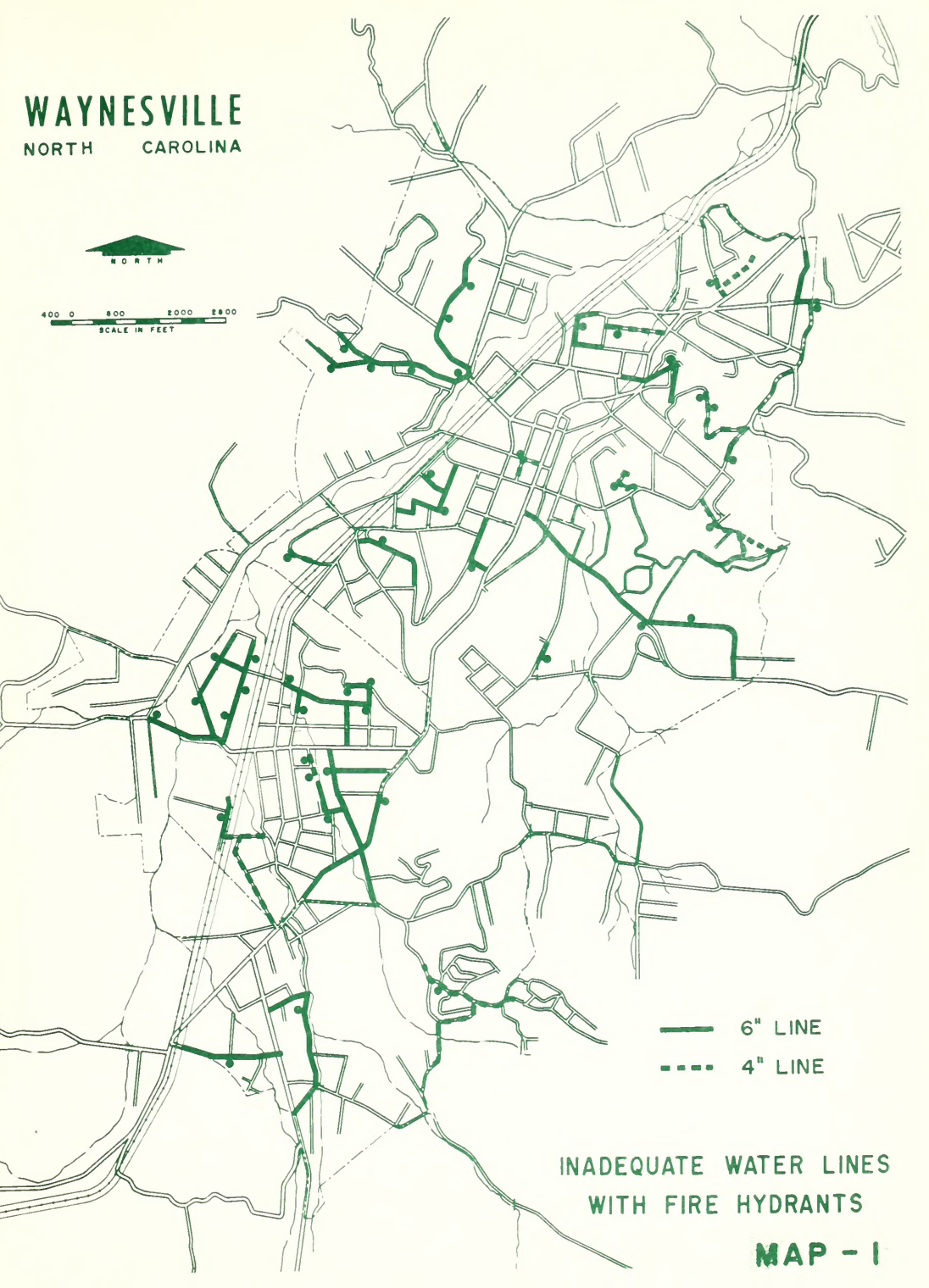
The combined requirements for a fire flow and normal consumption over a ten hour period, in 1985, will be approximately 3,390,750 gallons of water. Since the town's present storage capacity and maximum treating capacity for this same ten hour period is 3,016,666 gallons, there will exist a potential deficit of 374,084 gallons.

The present treatment plant has a maximum daily capacity of 4,000,000 gallons. The estimated normal consumption over a twenty-four period, in 1985, is 3,817,900 gallons. This leaves the treatment plant with a surplus of 182,000 gallons, operating at peak capacity. Another way to put this is to point out that by 1985, the treatment plant must operate at 95 percent of capacity just to meet normal consumption needs. Even if enough storage reservoirs were available to supply water for a ten hour emergency period, it would take over seven days for the five percent treatment surplus to refill the tanks. Such a situation is a gamble the town cannot afford to take.

DISTRIBUTION

A further item that must be considered in a town's water supply is the distribution system. The best supply, treatment and storage system is only as good as the piping that delivers the water to the points of consumption. Not only must it be able to supply the normal needs of the town, but it must also be able to provide fire protection at the same time without interruption to either.

The Town of Waynesville has 69,589 feet of pipe in its water distribution system, to which 161 fire hydrants are attached. Seven thousand one hundred feet of this system is



INADEQUATE WATER LINES
WITH FIRE HYDRANTS

MAP - I

made up of four inch pipe. Connected to this part of the system are 21 fire hydrants. There are also five hydrants connected to pipes that are smaller than four inches. These lines are shown on map 1. A four inch pipe will supply enough water for the domestic needs of about 1,000 people, but it will just barely supply enough water for one fire hose.* A smaller pipe would be virtually useless as a feeder to a fire hydrant, and so is a four inch line for all practical purposes. Thus these lines should only be used when no hydrant is attached.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Treatment Plant

It is recommended that before 1985 the town increase the capacity of the treatment plant by an additional 2,000,000 gallons per day. This would raise the total capacity to 6,000,000 gallons. This will not only provide ample water for a ten hour emergency situation, but it will lower the operating capacity of the plant to about 64% during periods of normal consumption.

Distribution System

Lines of less than four inch diameter

Immediate attention should be given to the replacement of the few lines that are less than four inches in size and which have fire hydrants attached. While the expense of replacement is relatively high, there is a definite danger to

* Water Supply and Waste Disposal. By W. A. Hardenbergh and Edward R. Rodie. International Textbook Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania. 1961. pp. 133-34.

life and property as long as these inadequate pipes remain in use. It is recommended that this project be undertaken within the next year.

Lines of four inch diameter

To remove all of the four inch lines, which have fire hydrants attached, in the immediate future would be too expensive to be practical. However, a policy should be initiated to remove these lines over a period of years, beginning after the several hydrant pipes of less than four inches are removed. If 1,000 feet of pipe are removed each year, the project could be completed seven years from the time it was begun. If replacement is started in 1966 all four inch pipe would be removed by 1973.

FIRE

In the hands of the Fire Department lie the lives and property of the town. For this reason the ability of the fire fighting team and the quality of the equipment are of the utmost importance. Firemen should be well trained and readily available to answer a fire call. Equipment should be modern, in sufficient quantity and in the proper location to do the job. To fall short on any of the above is to court disaster.

PRESENT FACILITIES

The Waynesville Fire Department operates from a central fire station which is located on Main Street beside the Town Hall. Building space is shared with the Police Department, each having approximately one-half of the ground floor with a wall separating the two functions. The second floor of the building is shared by both departments. Here are found showers, beds, and a lounge-meeting room. There are five full-time men in the fire department and 18 volunteers. The major fire fighting equipment at the disposal of these men are: a 1926 American La France, with a 1940 750 gallons-per-minute pumper, a 1938 Chevrolet 500 gallons-per-minute pumper with a 1952 engine in it, and a 1955 GMC 500 gallons-per-minute pumper. The total pumping capacity of these three fire engines is 1,750 gallons-per-minute. In addition, the town has a 1,200 gallon street flusher truck which is equipped with a pump and fire hose connection. This truck is made available to the fire department whenever it is required.

This centrally located fire department serves the entire town and all areas beyond the corporate limits where fire hydrants are located. According to the National Board of Fire Underwriters, a town the size of Waynesville should have a fire station within one and a half miles from any high value district. Actually, the central location of the fire station

places almost the entire town within this distance, thus insuring that areas where loss of life could be heavy and damage great, are adequately served. The only exception is in the southwest section of town just beyond Hazelwood. Unfortunately, within this area there is an elementary school where many children's lives as well as their educational facilities are at stake, and several industries, the serious damage of which could jeopardize the jobs of many citizens for an indefinite period.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Full-time Staff

Waynesville should give serious consideration to manning its fire department with a full-time staff of fire fighters. While the voluntary fire department has a long tradition in American history, it is rapidly being replaced in urban areas all over the country. By its very nature a part-time department does not have time to train adequately in the methods of fighting fires, and because they are not at the station house when alarms come in, valuable time is lost in combating a fire. This is especially true during the night when men must be aroused from their sleep and get dressed before they can go to a fire. In today's urban areas the grave danger to life and the high value of property demands a competently trained staff on duty at all times. This is not to say that the volunteer is not a competent person. He is both competent and courageous, but he cannot be expected to possess the skills of the professional fire fighter.

New Equipment

Two of Waynesville's three fire trucks have been in service a long time. The 1926 American La France is now 38 years

old and will be 59 years old by 1985. The 1938 Chevrolet truck is now 26 years old and will be 47 years old in 1985. Because of this age factor they should be replaced by new trucks which are equipped with modern fire fighting apparatus. In the long run this replacement should mean less maintenance costs and less time out of service due to repairs.

New District

If Waynesville and Hazelwood should ever consolidate into a single town, a new fire station should be constructed in the southwest section of town. As has already been mentioned, this section has several high value areas which should be better protected. With the inclusion of Hazelwood, there should certainly be a station within the vicinity. Actually such a system would make it possible for all the urban areas to be better served, because it could then be divided into two fire districts. This would mean that fire calls could be answered much faster because of the shorter distances that would have to be traveled. Furthermore, a fire call could be answered by a truck from each station. This would guarantee that a call would be answered without any loss of time, as can happen when one truck breaks down, is involved in a traffic accident, or is delayed by a train or traffic in general. Hazelwood now has one fire engine which could be incorporated into the new fire district. The purchase of one additional engine would provide three at the central station and two at the number two station.

New Station House

The actual location of the new fire station will depend upon many factors, however, it should be located on a major highway such as U. S. 19A-23 where rapid access to all surrounding areas may be achieved. For example, if the station should be located at the intersection of U. S. 19A-23 and

Richland Street, rapid access could be had for all areas in the vicinity of the station, including the elementary school, the various manufacturing plants, the present central business district of Hazelwood and the surrounding residential areas.

Extraterritorial Fire Protection

It was stated earlier that the Fire Department answers calls beyond the town limits if fire hydrants are available. The first duty of the Fire Department is to protect the lives and property of the town's citizens who have paid taxes for this service. In reality those outside the corporate limits of the town who receive fire protection do so at the expense of the taxpayers. The actual cost of providing this service is not great in itself and it is commendable that the town is willing to act in this manner. However, each time a fire is answered beyond the town, there is the danger that a fire could start in the town which could not be answered in time. Thus the taxpayer who is entitled to the service is placed in jeopardy of losing life or property. For this reason the town should cease to provide free fire protection to non-citizens. If they are to share in the benefit of the service they should be made to contribute to the cost. This could be done on an individual home basis or by establishing fire districts in which each real property owner in the district would be assessed for his share of the total cost.

Other Recommendations

1. For an additional recommendation concerning the fire department see the recommendations under the administration section of this report.

2. For information and recommendations concerning fire hydrants see the section on water.

POLICE

The Waynesville Police Department is charged with the duty of investigating crimes and apprehending criminals, prevention of crime, traffic control, and acting in cases of emergency to protect the lives and property of the general public. The value of such a service is impossible to determine. The very presence of the department offers an indirect protection to the public which it serves. Thus criminals are less likely to act where an active law enforcement agency is employed. While an individual seldom requires the direct protection of the police, the knowledge that the service is available is indeed worth the expense of adequate protection on a continuous basis.

PRESENT FACILITIES

Personnel

To perform the above duties, the department employs twelve full-time policemen on a 48 hour work week basis. In addition, one woman is employed to assist children in crossing the street at the Pigeon Street School. This service is also provided to other schools by the regular police force. A three shift system is utilized with four men on duty during the day, one of which controls parking violations; three men for the evening or second shift, one of which operates the radio, and three men on the night shift. The department uses two radio patrol cars with one man assigned to each to cruise over the entire town and a meter scooter to control traffic and parking. One policeman is always assigned to the central business district for traffic control, to check stores at night and for general protective purposes at this point of heavy concentration of people.

Police Station

The department is housed in the building adjoining the town hall which it shares with the fire department. On the first floor is the office of the chief of police, the reception desk and the police court. On the second floor is a lounge-meeting room which is shared with the men of the fire department. The town has no jail of its own, but uses the county jail on a rental basis. This jail has been approved for the internment of federal prisoners and is thus adequate for town use. This system has a unique advantage in that there is no expense involved for the town. The rental charge is $2.00 for the turnkey and $1.50 per day for board; both of which are charged to the person so jailed.

The police department has no firing range with which to train its personnel. For this purpose the city dump or the water shed is used.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Personnel

The police department presently has one policeman for every 529 people, based upon the estimated 1963 population, or about 1.89 policemen per every 1,000 population. This percentage rate is slightly higher than the average protection of 1.8 policemen per 1,000 for a town the size of Waynesville within this geographic area, as determined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.* However, one of the day-shift policemen is assigned to the duty of checking parking meters for violations. It is felt that he should be reassigned to regular duty and his present position should be filled by a female police officer. "Meter Maids" have proven to be very

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* Crime in the United States; Uniform Crime Reports--1962, issued by John Edgar Hoover, Director Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington 25, D. C.

effective for the control of parking violations while relieving the regular staff for the more dangerous duties which are inherent in this profession.

Based upon the same average rate of 1.8 policemen per every 1,000 people within this area, the town should have at least fourteen men on the force by 1985.

Additional Recommendations

For further recommendations regarding the police force see the recommendations for the administrative section of the report.

RECREATION

Organized recreation is a relatively new service for municipal governments. In many urban areas, and especially in the smaller towns, the concept has not yet received the attention it should. However, the growth of urban areas with the resultant decrease of open space, and the increased time given over to leisure are rapidly enhancing the demand for recreational facilities. In many instances where the municipality has not acted, private or commercial establishments have arisen. These meet some recreational needs of a specialized nature, but they cannot act to provide entertainment on a broad or profitless scale. They must operate at a profit, and therefore, tend to serve only a portion of the public on a regular basis. For this reason, it is imperative that public recreation be provided. Just as we provide equal fire and police protection, so must we now equalize the opportunities for recreation.

Why Recreation Facilities?

It is not unnatural for the question to be asked, "Why should the town provide these services?" The answers come in the form of public responsibility for health, safety and welfare. Public areas to relax or play occupy idle time as well as provide an outlet for urban tensions and strains. Further, it is far better to offer a child a place to play where the facilities are designed for that purpose, and a program with variety is offered, than to send him to streets, abandoned buildings, etc. where the danger to life is great. Perhaps just as bad, morally speaking, is the fact that such unorganized recreation often leads to minor crimes as a means to relieve boredom. These problems are coming to light in urban life and the need to alleviate them is now being recognized. With regard to this, one thought should be borne in mind; the expense involved in public recreational facilities is neglibible when the above alternatives are considered.

PRESENT FACILITIES

The Town of Waynesville has no organized recreational program at this time. There are two small park areas which belong to the town; one on East Street and the other on Chestnut Park Drive. The first is equipped with a pavilion, two huts and restrooms. A design for a more complete park has been prepared, however, the recommendations have not been carried out thus far. In fact, the grounds are presently in a state of disrepair so that no recreational activities can be performed. The grounds of the second park are in much better condition and the facilities consist of picnic tables, outdoor grills, and a water fountain. These two parks, even if they were completely developed and maintained, are far from adequate to meet the needs of a town the size of Waynesville.

RECREATION STANDARDS

The American Recreation Association recommends that ten acres of land be set aside for recreational use for every 1,000 people in the urban population. Based upon the estimated 1963 population of 6,350, the town should have about 63.5 acres of land in recreational and open space use at this time. By 1985 this need will have grown to 79 acres. While these figures do not represent a rigid requirement for recreational space, they do offer an excellent guide for judging the adequacy of the present and future recreation program. It can readily be seen that Waynesville has much work to do if it is to meet the challenge of this service to the public.

Parks and playgrounds should be developed throughout the town so that everyone is served within a reasonable distance from home. The size of a park and the maximum travel distance

to it will depend upon the facilities it is to provide, and the segment of the public with which it is primarily concerned. Three types of recreational areas are called for in a unified system that will fit the needs of Waynesville: (1) the neighborhood playground, (2) the neighborhood park, and (3) the community park-playfield.

Neighborhood Playground

Location The neighborhood playground is primarily designed to serve the recreational needs of children between the ages of six and sixteen. For this reason it should be located at a well positioned site within a maximum walking distance of ¼-½ mile from the furthest home it is to serve. As far as possible the town should be separated into neighborhoods of comparable size, with a playground within each. If at all possible, major thoroughfares should pass between rather than going through adjoining neighborhoods. This would remove heavy and fast moving traffic from the paths of children going to and from the playground in their respective neighborhoods, thus reducing the danger of accidents.

Size The size of the neighborhood playground should range from three to seven acres, depending upon the population to be served. If it should happen that a three to seven acre site is unavailable, two smaller sites could be utilized. In this case it would be wise to separate functions as well. Recreational facilities for older children could be in one and the other reserved for younger children.

Features The playground should offer a variety of features. Although the facilities may vary to meet local terrain situations and interests in recreation, a general plan might be as follows: a small fenced-in area designed for pre-school children including sandboxes, small scale swings, etc; fields and courts for organized games; open spaces for informal play; a water fountain;

shaded areas; benches; and a general purpose shelter. Different activities should be separated from one another as nearly as possible to eliminate needless accidents and disruption of play.

Neighborhood Park

The neighborhood park is a passive recreational area which is complementary to the neighborhood playground. The primary purpose of such a park is to provide a quiet place of beauty where one can relax or stroll. Still further, such areas tend to enhance the desirability of the surrounding area and result in a stability of property values.

Location As with the neighborhood playground, this facility is designed to serve the residents of the immediate neighborhood. Here again the pattern of comparable neighborhoods should be followed in locating the sites. Such a plan insures that all areas of the town are equally served and travel distances are kept within reason. Whether the site adjoins that of the playground would depend upon the availability of land and the desires of the governing body. However, a separation of sites is recommended due to the different natures of the facilities, one being active recreation and the other being passive.

Size The neighborhood park requires much less space than the playground to serve its purpose. The public Health Association suggest that multiple dwelling neighborhoods have two acres of park for each 1,000 people and seven-tenths of an acre per 1,000 in other neighborhoods.

Features Since the Neighborhood Park is a place for passive recreation, a site should be one which signifies restful beauty. For this purpose, trees, a lawn, shrubbery, and flowers should be part of the developed plan. Interspersed throughout the park should be foot paths and benches. This is where one may meet a friend and talk, or perhaps to relax and think in peace.

Extraneous Park Land It sometimes happens that within a neighborhood terrain or building patterns render additional property unsitable for normal development. Where this is the case, the best possible use is park land. Where such areas are left unattended they may become eyesores to the adjacent properties. However, they may be converted into assets if they are properly developed and maintained.

Community Park-Playfield

The community park-playfield is usually designed to serve the populations of four or five neighborhoods. Its purpose is to provide a larger site where facilities may be utilized which have a much higher unit cost, and therefore, must serve a larger population in order to be economically feasible. In the case of Waynesville, the community park-playfield will adequately serve the entire town. Although space should be provided for younger children, this recreational area is primarily designed to serve adolescents and adults, who must come from all parts of the town to enjoy its facilities. Therefore, ample parking space must be included in the design of the site.

Location Ideally, the community park-playfield should be centrally located within the area it is to serve. However, the age group for which it is primarily designed to serve will have access to automobile transportation. For this reason, a central location is not a mandatory requirement for successful operation. In reality, a truly central location is generally pre-excluded due to the lack of an available site that is large enough to fulfill the space requirements. Where this is the case, an alternative site must be chosen. A position beside or near a major thoroughfare will insure easy access to the park-playfield while keeping unnecessary traffic away from residential streets. The recreation site of the Waynesville Recreation Commission, Inc. is situated in this manner. While it is

not centrally located, it is just off of Main Street on West Marshall.

Size The National Recreation Association suggests that at least 15 to 20 acres be used for a park-playfield. This much space will be required to provide the desired facilities that will serve the town's population.

Features Basic features of a community park-playfield are hard surface areas for court games, a large open area for field sports and games, a small children's area with appropriate equipment, water fountains, a picnic area, and an all purpose shelter. Two additional facilities are highly desirable from the standpoint of community service; a swimming pool with bath houses and a community center. A swimming pool, which is clean and supervised by life guards, would provide a service to the swimming public. A community center with an auditorium, club rooms and dining facilities would provide an excellent meeting place for the various civic activities that are performed throughout the year. Furthermore, if the center is made large enough, it could be used as a convention center, thus drawing more tourist trade to the Waynesville area.

WAYNESVILLE RECREATION DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION, INC.

The need for organized recreation in Waynesville has been met, at least partially, by a unique organization--The Waynesville Recreation Development Commission, Inc. This organization, which was established by a group of civic-minded citizens, was incorporated in 1956 to provide recreation to the town. Fifty thousand dollars in stocks were sold to purchase the tract of land for the center and build a swimming pool and water filter plant. In addition, the original purchase included a stable, two barns and a riding rink. Since that time, bath houses,

shuffleboard and tennis courts have been built from revenues received in operating the pool, donations and subscriptions. The master plan for the approximately twenty-acre site calls for the eventual development of a kiddie playground, miniature golf, horseshoe pitch, handball courts, picnic facilities, a ball diamond, a large community center which will include an auditorium, a stage, a club meeting room and dining facilities, and possibly a miniature railroad.

Interest shown in the development of this recreation center indicates that the citizens desire more recreational facilities. The size of the site and the proposed development plan make this center an ideal community park-playfield. However, the cost of realizing the final plan is such that the organization will have to seek outside help in order that it might be financed. To depend upon swimming pool revenues alone would make the task too long in realization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Neighborhood Units

As shown on map 2, the town has been segmented to facilitate the general placement of parks and playgrounds. Five neighborhood units have been laid out with Hazelwood constituting a sixth for the plan. Although Hazelwood will not be in the plan, it is impossible to ignore its presence. Its very location dictates to some extent the outline of the Waynesville neighborhood units, and in fact, the size, shape and location of Hazelwood makes it, for all practical purposes, a separate neighborhood unit within the general plan for Waynesville. Neighborhood unit #2 has an appendix to the southwest corner. While this creates a section which is almost physically separated from the rest of the unit, it is made necessary be-

WAYNESVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA
NORTH
400 0 800 2000 2800
SCALE IN FEET
1
2
3
4
5
6
DELINEATION OF NEIGHBORHOODS
NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES

MAP-2

cause of the position of the Hazelwood corporate limits and the way Waynesville's corporate limits are aligned in this area. The two existing town parks are in units two and three and the recreational site of the Waynesville Recreation Development Commission, Inc. is in unit one.

Existing Parks

The plan for the East Street park should be reactivated and its development completed. When this is done there will be a large, open play area, shuffleboard and horseshoe courts, picnic areas, pedestrian walks, and an amphitheater. This will be in addition to the pavilion, two huts and restrooms which are already at the site. The Chestnut Drive Park should also be developed more fully, along the lines suggested above for a neighborhood park. Within the remaining neighborhood units available sites of appropriate size should be acquired and developed for neighborhood parks and playgrounds.

WAYNESVILLE RECREATION DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION, INC.

Due to the efforts of the Waynesville Recreation Development Commission, Inc. the town already has a beginning toward a community park-playfield. The development of such a facility, by the town itself, would be a useless duplication. However, the present status of the recreational center is inadequate for two reasons. First, it is not a truly public community facility; and second, full development of the site will take a very long time under the present circumstances.

The purpose of the Waynesville Recreation Development Commission, Inc. was to provide recreational facilities for the town. If the governing body of Waynesville undertakes an active recreational program for the public, the need for such a com-

mission will no longer exist. Therefore, it is recommended that some arrangement be reached that will allow the ownership of the recreational property of the commission to be turned over to the town for development, maintenance and operation.

Sanitary Landfill Site

Another possibility is to convert the present town sanitary land fill into a picnic-park once it has been completely utilized by the landfill method of disposing of refuse. Such land, when properly filled, is very suitable for park use. In fact, this is perhaps the best possible reuse for the land since the subsoils and refuse may not have had time to stabilize enough to support heavy structures.

Watershed Property

One further recommendation is offered for study and consideration. The town owns an 8,244 acre water shed which has been kept in its natural state. This has been done to protect the water supply of the area. However, it was mentioned earlier that controlled timber harvesting was performed on the watershed without contamination to the water. The watershed, or a part of it, would make an excellent site for a nature park for the Waynesville citizens, providing that the same proper precautions were taken as was done with the timber harvest. Picnic areas, hiking and horseback riding trails could be developed at a relatively inexpensive cost to the town, and would allow part of the watershed to be utilized for open air recreational purposes. A special study should be made to ascertain the effects of such a plan upon the water supply, the best location for the park and the approximate cost of construction and operation. If the study verified the feasibility of the park, it would put relatively dormant land to a good human use. A nature park of this type,

along with the recreational facilities within the town, would provide the citizens with a well-rounded recreation program of which they could be proud.

Recreation Director

If Waynesville's recreation program is to be successful, it must be well coordinated and planned. Park maintenance and operation will have to be well supervised and programs organized to coincide with the seasons and the various age groups for which they are intended. It would be better to employ a full-time Director of Recreation, however, this may prove impossible at this time. If this is the case, the directorship should be placed under the part-time supervision of a town employee, such as the Director of the proposed Public Works Department, and a board of lay citizens should be appointed to advise and assist him in his recreational duties. The director should see that the physical facilities are provided and maintained. The Board should determine what recreational programs are needed to meet the needs of the public and advise the director of their decisions. Furthermore, the Board could be helpful in obtaining voluntary services for coaching organized sports, for teaching arts and crafts and for general playfield supervision.

A part-time Director of Recreation should be considered as a temporary measure. Because of other responsibilities, such a person cannot be expected to provide the guidance that a full program will demand. For this reason, the town should hire a full-time director to plan and coordinate the recreational program once it is well established.

SEWER

The disposal of sewage is one of the first problems to face local governmental units. Within dense settlements individual disposal methods become unsatisfactory. Therefore a more unified system must be worked out to carry sewage away from the originating sources. The most common method consists of a gravity-fed pipe system which collects all sewage and disposes of it directly into a body of water. The disposal of the raw sewage in this manner solves the immediate problem of the individual, but it is likely to create undesirable long range results. As one community after another resorts to such disposal methods, the water becomes polluted to the point where it will not support aquatic life, and the stream becomes a health hazard and eye-sore for other users. The use and reuse of our water resources makes it imperative that sewage receive treatment before being discharged into the streams and lakes of the land.

PRESENT FACILITIES

Collection

Waynesville's sewerage system is constructed primarily of six inch pipe, however, there are several short sections of four inch pipe. While such a system may work effectively for years, the potential for trouble and additional expense is great. The State Stream Sanitation Committee recommends the use of an eight inch pipe as the minimum acceptable size in a sewerage system. The six inch pipe can not be expected to meet future growth needs; it is more easily clogged, and earth movements will tend to deform it at the joints so that flow is crimped more easily than for an eight inch pipe.

The major expense in installing sewerage pipe is the digging of the trench, the laying of the pipe and filling over the trench. The additional expense involved in using eight inch instead of six inch pipe is not too great in the long run since the major expense for installation changes very little. Furthermore, when future expenses for unclogging or digging up and replacing inadequate piping before the end of what should normally be its useful life are considered, the eight inch pipe will be less expensive.

Treatment

Waynesville has in the past and still is discharging its wastes directly into Richland Creek. However, Waynesville and Hazelwood have jointly prepared for the construction of a primary treatment plant which will remove solid wastes from the sewage. The federal government has approved the plans for the plant and will supply part of the construction funds. The local share of construction cost, as well as operational cost, will be shared by Waynesville and Hazelwood on an 80%-20% basis, respectively. The plant will be located on a 10 acre site below Lake Junaluska. It will have a capacity of seven million gallons-per-day, which will be more than adequate for the planning period.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Treatment Plant

Waynesville is about to improve its waste disposal problem by constructing a new primary sewage treatment plant. Such a plant removes all solids from the waste before it is discharged into Richland Creek. This will prove to be adequate for the present and it is a great stride forward. However, increasing urbanization means that our streams will be

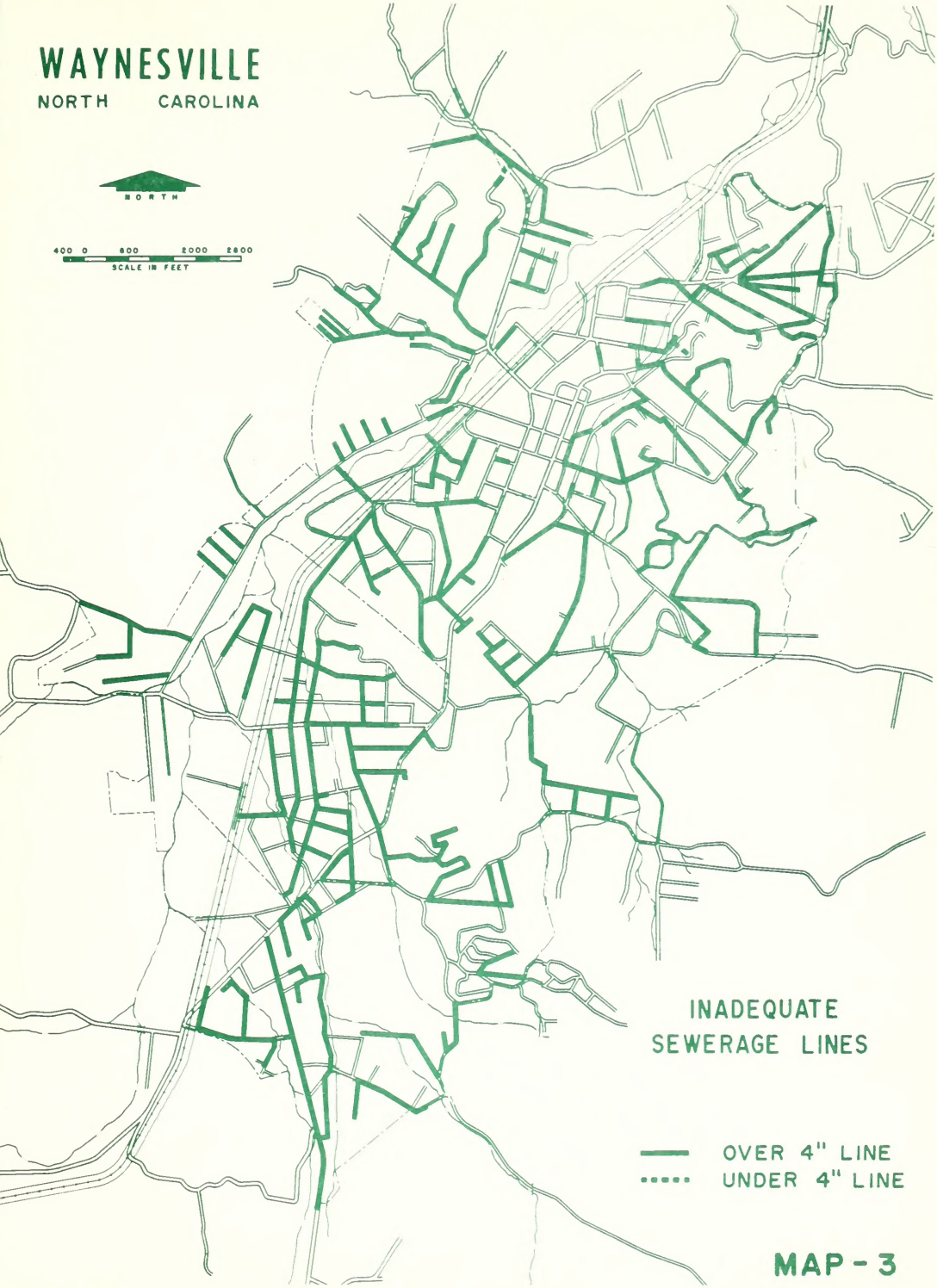
used increasingly for this purpose, resulting in further pollution in the future. For this reason, it is recommended that Waynesville go one step further and consider expanding their plant to include secondary treatment by the end of the planning period. Such a system treats the liquid waste as well, thus removing most of the impurities that contaminate the disposal stream.

Sewerage System

The treatment plant is only half of the sewage disposal coin. The other half is the sewerage system itself-the maze of pipe lines that deliver the waste from the points of origination to the plant. This system must be able to meet the needs of a growing area and function properly throughout its full life expectancy. A breakdown in the system creates inconvenience and additional expense, often when they can least be afforded. Many such mishaps could so disrupt an annual budget that another important service would have to be foregone to meet the expense of maintaining the sewerage system.

It is strongly recommended that the town replace the five sections of four inch pipe immediately. It would be well to begin this project within the next year. It is also recommended that any future replacements of existing six inch pipe be made with eight inch pipe, and all future extensions of the system have a minimum pipe size of eight inches.

It would be well if the town developed a long range program for the organized replacement of all six inch pipes within the system. In this manner, replacements could be put in the budget and the expense accounted for each year rather than waiting and having the expense of repair come at unexpected times. Due to the size of such a project, it should be carried out over a twenty to thirty year period, thus reducing the expense of any one year.


WAYNESVILLE
NORTH CAROLINA
NORTH
400 0 800 2000 2800
SCALE IN FEET
INADEQUATE
SEWERAGE LINES
OVER 4" LINE
UNDER 4" LINE
MAP - 3

REFUSE

Waynesville owns a 41 acre tract of land on Delwood Road for the purpose of disposing of refuse. The system of disposal is the sanitary landfill method--perhaps the most common method utilized today. This method has the unique advantage of salvaging unusable land while providing a safe, nuisance free means of disposing of the town's refuse. Usually, low lying land of little or no value for human use is utilized. The method consist essentially of dumping the refuse in previously prepared trenches with intermittent layers of dirt and then compacting it by a crawler type tractor. After this operation, a deep layer of dirt is placed over the compacted refuse and packed down. The dirt may be either found on the site or brought in from other places. This process eventually builds up the depressed site until the land is suitable for many human uses. Since this land is usually purchased at a relatively low price, it can often be sold at a profit because of its new condition, or the town may find it useful for a public purpose. Thus a town may serve two purposes with one operation-safe disposal of refuse and reclamation of land at a profit. If the land should be sold, the money received could be used to supplement the future cost of the collection and removal of the refuse.

PRESENT FACILITIES

Collection

The town utilizes three garbage packing units to haul garbage and one open bed truck to haul limbs and other trash of that nature to the dump. This is burned and then compacted and buried. The burning process would ordinarily constitute a nuisance due to the odor and smoke that is emitted, however,

the outlying location of the site virtually eliminates this as a problem.

Garbage is picked up every day in the central business district and two to three times a week in the residential areas, depending on the density of development in any particular section of the town.

Sanitary Land Fill Site

The new Waynesville by-pass will come through the sanitary land fill taking about 4.5 of the existing 41 acres and dividing the site. This creates the possibility that part of the sanitary land fill will become useless due to lack of access. If this should prove to be the case, the town will have to seek a new disposal area far sooner than expected.

An inspection of the disposal site has shown that the land fill method of disposing of the refuse is not carried on as efficiently as it might be. A large group of tin cans were left uncovered, giving possible harborage to rodents and insects. Although the dump has been in operation a number of years, only three acres have been used so far. This is well below the number that should have been used if the site were properly operated and indicates that not enough soil is being placed between and on top of the layers of refuse. The covering soil must be deep enough to discourage digging and burrowing by rodents or other animals in their efforts to reach it and to eliminate the possibility of odors. The subsurface layers of dirt should be sufficient enough to provide a good ratio of dirt to refuse. This will give a more stable base for future uses of the land.

Use of Site

The Town should make a greater effort to utilize the site more effectively. The daily collection of refuse should be compacted and covered by the end of each work day with a sufficient amount of soil to eliminate possible health problems. The purchase of a Back Hoe would prove to be of great value in this operation. It appears that proper trenches are not being dug for the disposal of refuse. With the use of a Back Hoe, trenches could be dug with a minimum of effort and the operation could be placed on a safe and sound basis. This same piece of machinery could also be employed by the town to dig trenches for the water and sewer lines. This will insure its efficient use by the town, thus justifying the expense of purchase.

New Site

If it should happen that the new by-pass makes it impossible to use part of the present dumping area, the town should not wait too long before a new site is located and acquired. This should be done even before the immediate need of such a tract of land. The distance involved in transporting refuse from the town to the dump and the subsequent time and expense which is lost constitutes a considerable portion of the total coat of refuse collection. The development of outlying areas into residential subdivisions continuously makes prices of land rise and decreases the availability of near-by land that is suitable for use as a town dump.

LIBRARY

The written text has long been man's way of recording and transmitting knowledge and entertainment to others. Through this system of communication, the history of human endeavor may be passed on to future generations, or an amusing story retold thousands of times. The modern library is the public's official custodian of this vast amount of information which links the past with the present and opens doors to new and interesting horizons.

PRESENT FACILITIES

History and Present Location

The original library for Waynesville and Haywood County was actually a private corporation rather than a public institution. Through the efforts of a number of public-spirited citizens, the General Assembly of North Carolina passed an act in 1891 incorporating the Waynesville Library Association. It was empowered to elect a Board of Trustees and sell stocks to raise money for the establishment of a library. Section 5 of the act read in part: "That the object of this association shall be to foster and promote education and provide the means of establishing and furnishing a library of good and useful books, papers and magazines for the use of all persons who may be entitled to the same by complying with the terms fixed in the by-laws...."*

At a later date, this association was converted to the present Haywood County Public Library, which is now located on the corner of Haywood Street and Boyd Avenue. The building was formerly the old residence of the Ferguson family and was donated for the sole purpose of housing the public library. On the first floor of the library are found the

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* Chapter 118 of the Private Laws of 1891. The General Assembly of North Carolina. pp. 925-927.

charging desk, the non-fiction stacks, new books, reference books, the children's room, and current periodicals and newspapers. On the second floor is the office of the librarian, the processing room, the fiction stacks, and the genealogy room. The basement of the building is used to house the bookmobile, old periodical files, and the phonograph record collection.

Collection

The library has a catalogued collection of approximately 36,000 books, which represents less than one book per person in the county. In addition to the catalogued collection, the library also rents 50 books a month from a rental circulating library. These books, which are current best sellers, are circulated in the same manner as all other books. The library also maintains and has available to the public 32 regular periodicals, 4 regular newspapers, a reading rateometer, 171 maps, a phonograph and records, a tape recorder and tapes, a microfilm reader and a movie projector. Microfilm (primarily for use in the genealogy room) and educational and children's movies are borrowed from the State.

Bookmobile

To insure that all citizens may enjoy the educational and cultural opportunities of the library, a bookmobile is utilized throughout the county, serving the rural areas and the country schools. The volumes carried by the bookmobile are periodically changed for others and special requests for particular books are fulfilled.

The following table gives some indication of how the Haywood County Library is functioning with regard to other library systems. A quick glance shows that the Haywood County system compares quite favorably with the other libraries.

TABLE 2

LIBRARY COMPARISONS
Fiscal Year 1962-1963

COUNTY	POPULATION*	CIRCULATION	TOTAL VOLUMES	CIRCULATION PER CAPITA	TOTAL VOL. PER CAPITA	CIRCULATION PER VOLUME
Haywood	39,711	143,421	34,888	3.61	0.88	4.11
Buncombe	130,074	717,372	141,897	5.52	1.09	5.06
Henderson	36,163	102,065	19,590	2.82	0.54	5.21
Transylvania	16,372	38,560	13,022	2.36	0.80	2.96
Madison	17,217	38,449	9,448	2.23	0.55	4.07
Jackson	17,780	15,082	6,401	0.85	0.36	2.36
Swain	8,387	17,495	6,510	2.09	0.78	2.69
Macon	14,935	27,981	9,736	1.87	0.65	2.87

* Population figures from the 1960 census.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Building and Collection

The building in which the library is now housed is adequate to carry out the functions of the system at this time. However, if the library is to grow and continue to function as it should, new space will be required in the near future. The present site is large enough to accommodate an expansion of facilities. It is recommended that an addition be constructed to the present structure in the near future which will be adequate over the planning period. A policy for growth will have to be determined before a decision can be made pertaining to the amount of new space that will be required. A guide for such a policy comes in the form of national library standards. It is recommended that a properly equipped public library serving a population of 5,000 to

50,000 should have at least two books per capita.* This means that a good growth policy for the library demands a catalogued collection of close to 100,000 volumes by 1985. This is definitely not an over-rated standard when one considers the fact that the library is one of the public's few avenues to facts and knowledge about the world.

Bookmobile

In addition to the expansion of the library building, one other major investment will have to be made during the planning period. The bookmobile which is now in use represents a primary function of the system and must be maintained if many of the citizens are to receive the benefits of the library. Consideration should be given to its replacement, albeit not in the immediate future.

Publicity

Many people fail to take advantage of the fine facilities that are available to them in the public library. Much of this is due to the fact that people are not aware of the many services that are available and because they think of the library as a stuffy place with dusty books of little value to themselves. For this reason, a campaign should be undertaken to re-educate the public thinking. Emphasis should be placed on the fact that the library is an outgoing, lively enterprise which offers something of interest to everyone. This can be done through programs at schools, at civic club meetings, over the radio, or by periodic brochures which highlight the features of the library. Any or all of these methods should be used. The result would be greater use of one of the best forms of entertainment and knowledge that is available to the general public.

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* Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries. Public Library Service, Public Library Association: a Division of the American Library Association. Chicago, 1962, p. 7

Support

While the library is a county facility rather than belonging to the town per se, its location in Waynesville makes it easily accessible for town use. Further, the town contributes directly to its support. If the town is to have the library facilities for which it may be proud, and which will be useful both to the town and county, it must place its full support behind the system. The library is an information center for the public, and the informed citizen is the best citizen.

HOSPITAL

The Haywood County Hospital has been included in this report as have other county facilities, because of the direct relationship it has with the Town of Waynesville. Even though the town has no direct control over the hospital, the welfare of the citizens is such that the hospital's adequacy to care for them must be considered.

PRESENT FACILITIES

History

The hospital was constructed by the county in 1928 through the sale of bonds for this purpose. The site for the building was at its present location and the original structure included space for fifty beds. In 1952, an addition added another fifty beds and in 1961, a final addition included space for fifty-four more beds. This gives a total of 154 beds presently available to the citizens of the county. A second building on the grounds was formerly used as a nurses home. However, as time passed the need for this facility diminished as the nurses chose to live elsewhere. This building is now used as a practical nurses school and for the storage of old records.

Staff

There are twenty-nine doctors on the staff, two of which a Radiologist and a Pathologist, are employed by the hospital. The others maintain a private practice in addition to their relationship with the hospital. Also included on the professional staff are 45-48 full-time registered nurses and a varying number of practical nurses.

Support

Revenue to operate and maintain the hospital comes from four sources: (1) receipts from patients for the services they receive, (2) from a county levied hospital tax of 16¢ per $100.00 property valuation, (3) from a county-state-federal welfare fund for charity patients; and (4) from donations. In the case of the welfare fund, not enough is received to cover the cost of charity patients. This fund provides $20.00 per day for any patient which is on a county charity roll. The actual daily cost to the hospital for each patient is $28.28. The deficit which is incurred here must be absorbed by the other sources of revenue.

ADEQUACY OF THE HOSPITAL

In determining the adequacy of the hospital to serve the public, the number of beds available is a principal criteria. The American Public Health Association recommends that 4.5 beds per 1,000 population be made available. The extrapolated 1963 population for the county is 40,100 people, and the projected 1985 population is 42,100.* If the 4.5 beds per 1,000 population is used as a standard, there should be 180 beds to serve the present needs and 189 beds to meet the needs of the 1985 population. This represents a 26 and 35 beds deficiency respectively.

The 154 beds now in use provide 3.8 beds per 1,000 population and the present occupancy rate is about seventy percent. This is an average rate and it must be realized that there will be peak periods when more beds will be used. A hospital should always provide an excess of beds over and above those required to meet the average patient load. When the occupancy rate climbs very much over the 70 or 75 percent rate, consideration

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*Based upon information in the report, The Economy of Haywood County. Published by the Western North Carolina Regional Planning Commission, 1963. Appendix H.

should be given to an addition which will provide more beds.

Normally, it would be expected that the Haywood County Hospital occupancy rate would be higher than it is when one considers the number of beds available and the total population. The current occupancy rate may be partially accounted for by the nearness of Asheville, with its several medical facilities. Approximately 30 percent of the patients in the Asheville hospitals come from outside Buncombe County. Some of this number probably come from Waynesville and the rest of Haywood County, and thus lower the beds-per-1,000 rate in this county's hospital.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Expansion

If it is assumed that the same percentage of the 1985 population will required hospitalization as that for 1964, the occupancy rate of the existing beds will have risen to 74 percent. This would mean that the present facilities would be adequate, however, there would be a need to consider expansion near the end of this period. In reality, there is very little reason why percentage of usage should remain the same over the next twenty years and several reasons why it may increase.

1. The 1985 population may be greater than is now anticipated.
2. Greater medical specialization within the Haywood County Hospital could mean that people would be treated there that would normally go elsewhere.
3. Better acceptance of medical treatment, for minor illnesses on the part of the public, could increase the hospital use.
4. Improved medical insurance coverage could encourage more people to utilize the services available.

5. An aging population could very well increase the need for medical facilities.

For these reasons, the people of Waynesville and Haywood County should be alert to any changes in the occupancy rate at the hospital and be prepared to make additional facilities available before 1985 if trends indicate the need.

Medical District

To improve the overall effectiveness of medical treatment in the Waynesville area, it is recommended that the area surrounding the hospital be allowed to become a medical district. A trend in this direction has already begun with the establishment of several medical offices in the immediate vicinity of the hospital. Such a plan would place doctors closer to the hospital, where they could be reached quickly in case of emergencies. Furthermore, the concentration of medical specialists in one area would simplify the problems of the would-be patient. He would not have to know the exact location of the doctor whose services he required. It would be necessary to know only where the medical district was located. Once there, he could quickly find the treatment he needed and if he should require the services of two or more specialists, time would not be wasted in locating them. This would not be the case if they were scattered throughout the town.

Other practices and establishments that would function well within the district are Chiropractors, Physical Therapists, medical supply stores, orthopedic appliance stores, drug stores, and motels for over-night visitors. Such a district should prove useful not only to the people of Waynesville and Haywood County, but also to the professions and establishments who would locate there.

EDUCATION

To educate is to grow. Today, education is the gateway for unlimited opportunities. The community which insists upon a better school program is insisting upon a better future for itself. Not only are the upcoming generations better equipped to handle the challenges of the age, but the educational facilities that are available often become a major factor in the location of new industry and business. A good school system insures a prospective employer of an intelligent labor force which can cope with the intricate details of today's modern operations.

Fortunately, Haywood County has forward thinking people who want a better school system. It will be costly, but they have shown their willingness to pay the price when the cause is worthwhile. The approval of the school bond election in September, 1963, and the increase in the school tax rate is proof of this fact.

PRESENT FACILITIES

Within Haywood County there are two school authorities: one for the Canton City Schools and one for the rest of the county. Canton has two high schools, one junior high and six elementary schools. The county system is broken down into six districts as indicated in Table 3. The size of the county and the distribution of the population has created some districts with very small school enrollments. Quite naturally this results in small school facilities which, in reality, do not meet minimum standards for a good education. This is inevitable when there are more grades to be taught in a school than there are classrooms and teachers. The result is doubling up by both. Furthermore, it is virtually impossible to provide modern teaching equipment in such small schools because of the expense involved. This also results in an inequity of educational opportunities.

TABLE 3

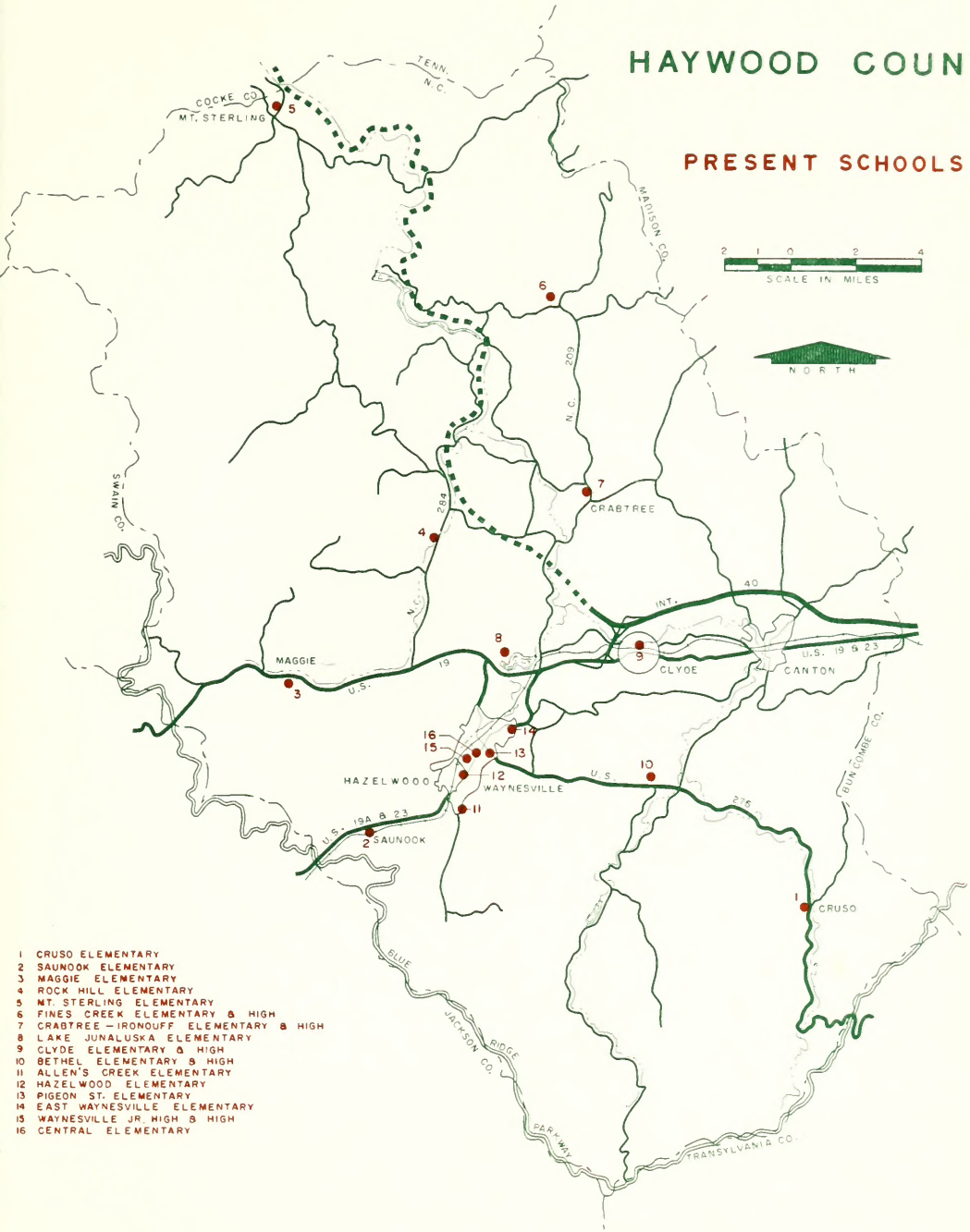
HAYWOOD COUNTY SCHOOLS

	Grades	Enrollment 1963-64	Class-Rooms	Number of Teachers	Auditorium	Gym	Year Built	Site Acreage
Waynesville District								
Waynesville High	9-12	1236	54	67	no	yes	1924	21.28
Waynesville Jr. High	7-8	742	-*	-*	-*	-*	1924	-*
Central Elementary	1-6	477	16	16	yes	yes	1953	9.13
East Waynesville Elem.	1-6	253	10	10	yes	no	1923	4.055
Allen's Creek Elem.	1-4	77	3	3	no	no	1935	1.50
Pigeon Street Elem.	1-6	69	3	2	yes	no	1957	3.532
Hazelwood Elem.	1-6	779	26	27	yes	yes	1938	13.80
Lake Junaluska Elem.	1-6	208	7	7	yes	no	1923	5.68
Rock Hill Elem.	1-6	151	5	6	yes	no	1934	8.50
Maggie Elem.	1-6	137	5	6	yes	no	1925	5.376
Saunook Elem.	1-5	79	4	4	yes	no	1948	1.21
Mt. Sterling District								
Mt. Sterling Elem.	1-8	17	1	1	no	no	1942	1.22
Clyde District								
Clyde High	9-12	177	23	26	yes	yes	1941	9.94
Clyde Elem.	1-8	441	-*	-*	-*	-*	1941	-*
Bethel District								
Bethel High	9-12	412	39	42	yes	yes	1954	12.00
Bethel Elem.	1-8	696	-*	-*	-*	-*	1954	-*
Cruso Elem.	1-7	132	5	6	yes	no	1925	3.08
Fines Creek District								
Fines Creek High	9-12	86	12	14	yes	yes	1926	8.39
Fines Creek Elem.	1-8	173	-*	-*	-*	-*	1926	-*
Crabtree District								
Crabtree-Ironduff High	9-12	98	12	14	yes	yes	1937	20.08
Crabtree-Ironduff Elem.	1-8	259	-*	-*	-*	-*	1937	-*

* Included in high school data

HAYWOOD COUNTY

PRESENT SCHOOLS



1 CRUSO ELEMENTARY
2 SAUNOOK ELEMENTARY
3 MAGGIE ELEMENTARY
4 ROCK HILL ELEMENTARY
5 MT. STERLING ELEMENTARY
6 FINES CREEK ELEMENTARY & HIGH
7 CRABTREE – IRONOUFF ELEMENTARY & HIGH
8 LAKE JUNALUSKA ELEMENTARY
9 CLYDE ELEMENTARY & HIGH
10 BETHEL ELEMENTARY & HIGH
11 ALLEN'S CREEK ELEMENTARY
12 HAZELWOOD ELEMENTARY
13 PIGEON ST. ELEMENTARY
14 EAST WAYNESVILLE ELEMENTARY
15 WAYNESVILLE JR. HIGH & HIGH
16 CENTRAL ELEMENTARY

MAP - 4

SCHOOL STANDARDS

Enrollment

A preferred enrollment is 400-600 for an elementary school, 800-1200 for a junior high school and 1200-1500 for a senior high school. Younger children need the attention and security that a smaller enrollment provides, while the older children require more educational space and equipment that only a larger enrollment can make economically feasible. This is to say, that if given a specific amount of money to spend for educational equipment, a greater variety can be purchased for a few schools with enrollments such as those above than can be done for a larger number of schools with smaller enrollments. This is so because duplicate purchases are kept to a minimum and thus money is freed, so to speak, for other needed equipment.

School Site Size

The size of the school site has also become important in recent years. It is now recognized that schools should not be cramped onto a space barely large enough to construct the building. As a result, there has been a trend in recent years to provide more space. There are a number of reasons for this:

..... New single-story design of buildings which require more space. In some instances, a campus design for buildings and land is being used.

..... A more widely recognized need for auxiliary buildings on the site such as gymnasiums and auditoriums.

..... Need for more off-street parking space for teachers and driving pupils.

..... To have available room for future expansion if needed.

..... More emphasis on outdoor classes and activities.

..... Need for room to act as a buffer between the school and noises created by outside activities.

..... Need for room for general landscaping to make the school more pleasant and conducive to the educational process for which it is intended.

The State of North Carolina has established recommended site sizes as shown in Table 4.

TABLE 4

Recommended School Site Acreage in North Carolina

ELEMENTARY		SECONDARY	
Pupils	Acres	Pupils	Acres
200-400	10	299-400	12
500-600	12	500	14
800	15	600	16
		800	20
		1000	24
		1200	26

These are the minimum sizes that the state recommends. Some states recommend still larger minimums. For instance, Pennsylvania uses the standards given in Table 5.

TABLE 5

Recommended School Site Acreage in Pennsylvania

	Urban Acres	Rural Acres	Suburban Acres
Elementary	8-12	10-14	18-20
Junior High	20-25	20	25-30
Senior High	35-40	40-45	40-45

Table 3 shows that many of the present county schools fall far short of one or both of the above standards. Fortunately the county recognized this fact some time ago. As a first step in solving the problem, a Study Commission was

appointed to consider present conditions and future needs. The commission went to great lengths to analyze the school plants, the curriculum, the expected future student population, the financial situation, pupil personnel services and administration. The result of these studies are well-founded proposals to create throughout Haywood County a better and equal opportunity for each student.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Study Commission Report

The observations and recommendations of the commission were studied and found to be logical and timely. In the light of these findings, it was felt that an endorsement should be placed upon the report of the Study Commission. Those recommendations concerning the physical plants that effect Waynesville are listed below in summary form. All persons who are interested in further details are urged to read the full report, found at the Haywood County Board of Education Administration Building in Waynesville.

Physical Plant Recommendations

1. Two new senior high schools should be built, consisting of grades 10-12. One would serve the eastern half of the county and the other the western half. The Study Commission found that none of the present high schools met present day standards for a comprehensive education. By combining all senior high schools into two, there will be enough enrollment in each to provide appropriate buildings, equipment and teaching staff to insure a satisfactory and equal educational opportunity for all students--a situation which does not now exist.

2. It is proposed that the junior high schools remain at their present locations, allowing them to incorporate all of the space and equipment formerly used by grades 7-12.

3. The students of Allen's Creek and Saunook Elementary Schools should be transferred to existing Waynesville Elementary Schools. As part of this program, it has been recommended that nine classrooms and a gymnasium be added to the Waynesville Central Elementary School.

4. It is recommended that Maggie, Rock Hill, East Waynesville and Lake Junaluska Elementary Schools be consolidated into two schools. After the consolidation, it is recommended that the East Waynesville building be reserved as a special educational use school for the retarded, science seminars, etc.

   The East Waynesville Elementary School is within the medical district which is proposed in the hospital section of this report. For this reason the last proposal is particularly pertinent. A school for the retarded and science seminars is well suited for a district which specializes in science and medicine.

5. It is recommended that all buildings which will become vacated during this program and not otherwise used for educational purposes, be sold at public auction and that the monies received be applied to the Capital Improvement Fund.

Where transferals, consolidation and construction have been recommended, the aim is to provide adequate facilities for greater numbers of students and enrollments that would insure better utilization of plants and equipment. All of the proposals were made with the student's educational welfare in mind.

Based upon the report by the School Study Commission, action has already been taken to improve the educational opportunities throughout the county. Plans are underway to construct the two proposed senior high schools. The sale of bonds has been approved and sites have been selected. This will constitute the first phase of the program. The second phase has to do with the elementary and junior high schools.

These recommendations are to be carried out on a pay-as-you-go basis, financed by receipts from a 45¢ on the $100.00 property valuation school tax.

Within six to ten years, the citizens of Waynesville and Haywood County should witness marked changes in their educational facilities and programs--changes of which they may be justifiably proud, for they are preparing now for a better future.

APPENDIX

PRESENT WATER SERVICE POPULATION

While it is difficult to determine the exact number of people that are served by the Waynesville water system, an estimate can be made. In the report, The Economy of Haywood County,* the 1960 populations and projected growth rates for the oncoming twenty years are provided for Waynesville and Hazelwood. Based upon these figures, a population for each was extrapolated to 1963. Their combined 1963 population was approximately 8,300. In addition, the Waynesville water supply also serves about 583 households beyond the corporate limits of Waynesville and Hazelwood and 477 households at Lake Junaluska. According to the U. S. Census for 1960, there is an average of 3.5 people per household in the Waynesville Township. Therefore, water is supplied to approximately 3,700 people outside Waynesville and Hazelwood. This is slightly less than half the rest of Waynesville Township, or 49.6 percent. This population, combined with that for Waynesville and Hazelwood, amounts to approximately 12,000 who receive service from the Waynesville Water Facilities. Water is distributed directly to Waynesville and environs through the town's distribution system. In the case of Hazelwood and Lake Junaluska, water is sold at wholesale rates to the communities. They in turn distribute the water through their own systems.

1985 POPULATION

Again utilizing the report, The Economy of Haywood County, the projected 1980 populations for Waynesville, Hazelwood and the rest of Waynesville Township are approximately 7,500, 2,200 and 9,000 respectively. This represents annual increases between 1960 and 1980 of 1.08 percent, 0.68 percent and 1.31 percent respectively. Using a straight line projection based

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* The Economy of Haywood County. Western North Carolina Regional Planning Commission, July, 1963. Appendix H.

upon these average increases, the 1985 population of the three are: Waynesville--7,900, Hazelwood--2,250 and the rest of Waynesville Township--9,600. Assuming that the water users outside of the corporate limits of Waynesville and Hazelwood (Waynesville environs and Lake Junaluska) will remain at the same ratio of 49.6 percent of the rest of Waynesville Township, this figure, for 1985, will be approximately 4,750. This, combined with the Waynesville and Hazelwood populations, means that the water supply must serve approximately 14,950 people in 1985.

1985 FIRE FLOW POPULATION

As was mentioned in the report, only the population of Waynesville and the environs directly served by the Waynesville distribution system should be considered when computing a fire flow population. Therefore, for this computation, Hazelwood and Lake Junaluska are excluded. The projected 1985 population for Waynesville is 7,900. Assuming that the environs directly served by the Waynesville water distribution system remain at the same ratio of 27.4 percent of the rest of Waynesville Township, then this would amount to about 2,650 people. The two combined provide a fire flow population of 10,550 people.

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